



Asia-Pacific Counter-IED Fusion Center Monthly IED Activity Report



DOI: 31 August 2019

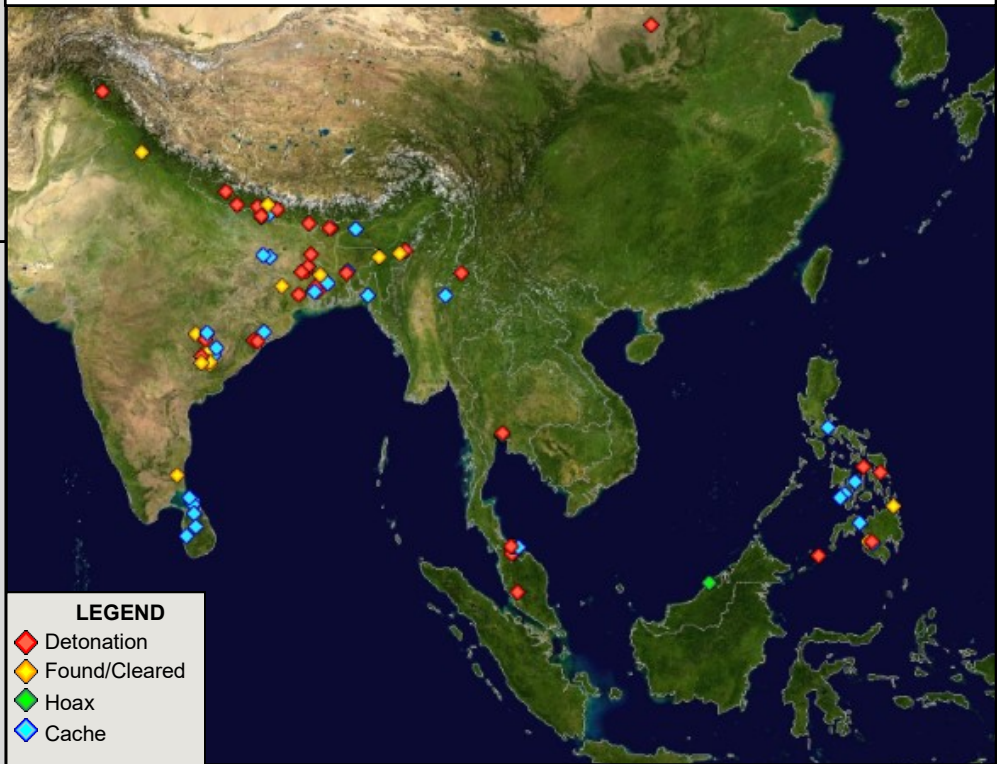
APCFC Assessment

In August, IED activity in the Indo-Pacific decreased by – 12% (103 events versus 117). IED activity in India decreased in the number of events due to conclusion of general elections. This month, India experienced 38 IED events compared to 74 in July.

Month at a Glance — August

The Indo-Pacific region experienced 103 IED events in August: 61 events in South Asia, 41 events in Southeast Asia, and one event in Northeast Asia. These events consisted of 164 devices. In total, there were 55 IED detonation events, 19 IED found and cleared events, two hoax IED events, and 27 IED cache events. There were 49 casualties in August: four civilians killed, 21 civilians wounded, one Police, Military, Government (PMG) killed, and 23 PMG wounded.

There were 103 IED events in the Indo-Pacific region in August 2019



Icons depict events for August 2019

Contents

Monthly Activity

Overview pg. 1

Annual Activity

Overview pg. 2

August Activity

Switch Types pg. 3

Group Affiliation pg. 3

Incident Highlight pg.3

Special Assessment pg. 4-5

Person of Interest pg. 6

VEO of Interest pg. 6

South Asia

Monthly Highlights pg. 7

Bangladesh pg. 8

India pg. 9

Nepal pg. 10

Sri Lanka pg. 11

Southeast Asia

Monthly Highlights pg. 12

Philippines pg. 13

Thailand pg. 14

Burma pg. 15

Malaysia pg. 16

Northeast Asia

Monthly Highlights pg. 17

China pg.18

Device/Event Count Charts

Appendix A pg. 19-20

Calendar pg.21

Glossary pg. 22



SUBSCRIBE

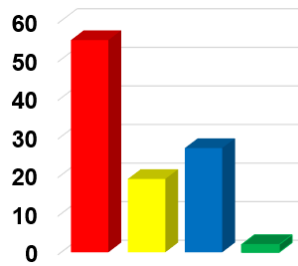


UNSUBSCRIBE

Having trouble subscribing? [CLICK HERE](#)

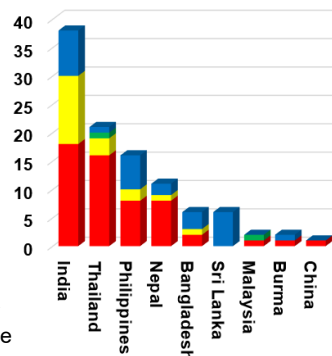
Click on an entry to advance to the associated page.

August IED events

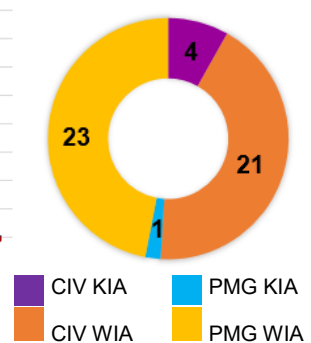


■ Detonation ■ Hoax
■ Found/Cleared ■ Cache

August IED events by Country



August IED Casualties

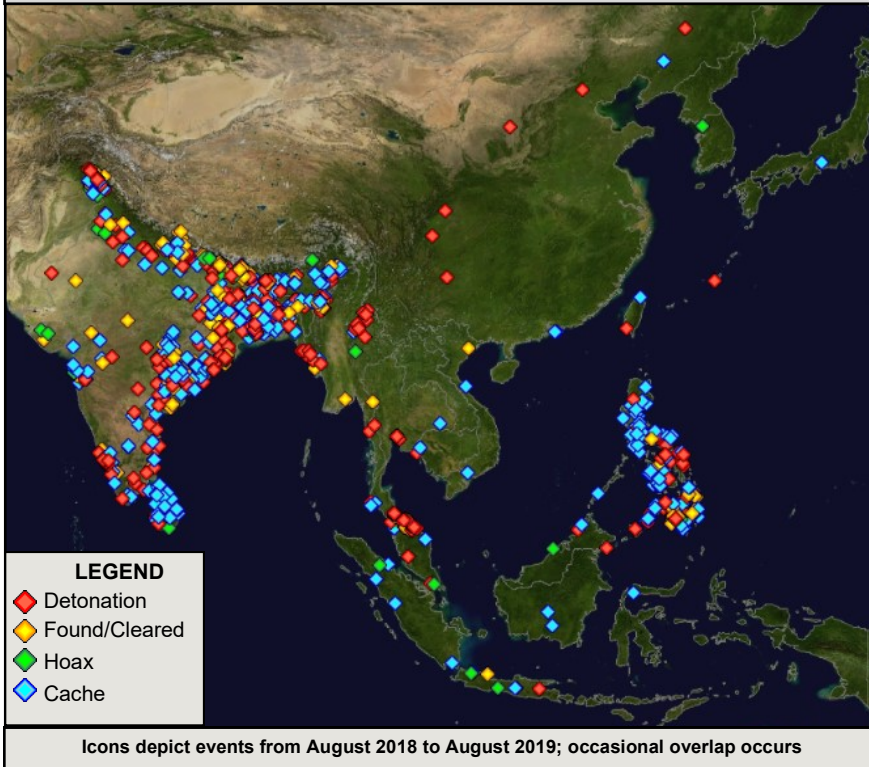


■ CIV KIA ■ PMG KIA
■ CIV WIA ■ PMG WIA

This document is intended for those personnel performing military, intelligence, law enforcement, or security duties in support of C-IED operations.

Indo-Pacific IED Events - Past 13 Months

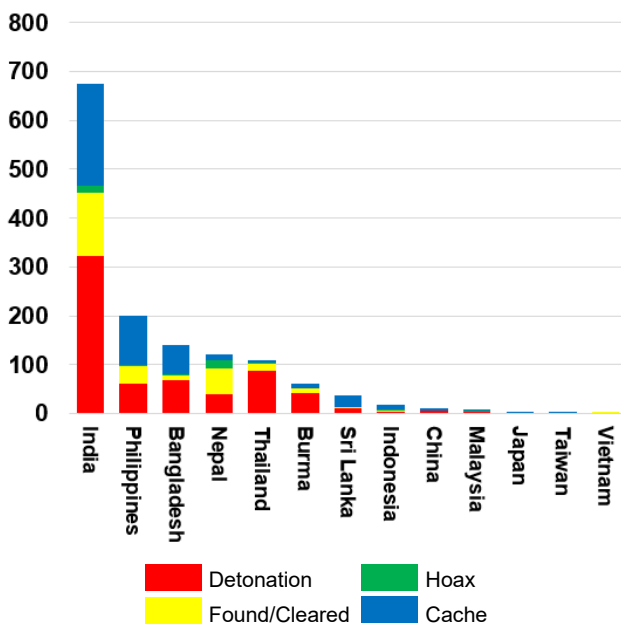
There were 1,383 IED events in the Indo-Pacific region in the past 13 months



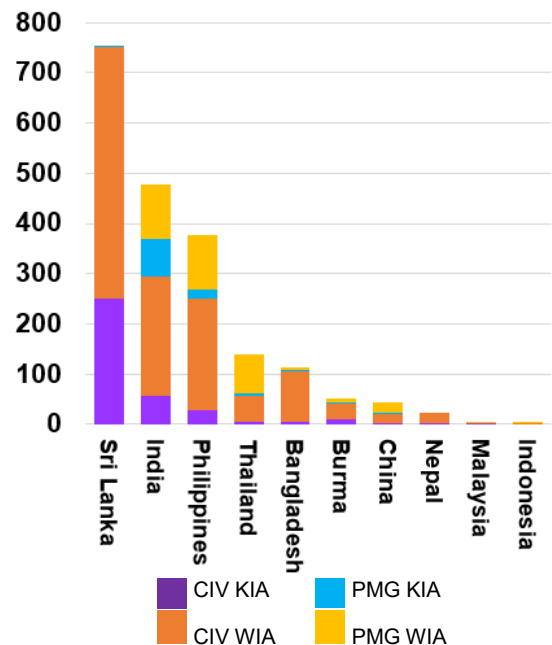
APCFC Assessment

Over the past year 1,383 IED events occurred in the Indo-Pacific region and a total of 1,989 casualties resulted from those events. There were 649 IED detonations, 254 IED found and cleared events, 43 IED hoax events, and 437 IED cache events. Throughout the year there were 357 civilians killed, 1,191 civilians wounded, 106 PMG killed, and 335 PMG wounded. On a typical year, India usually has the highest amount of IED events and casualties following by the Philippines.

Past Year IED events by Country

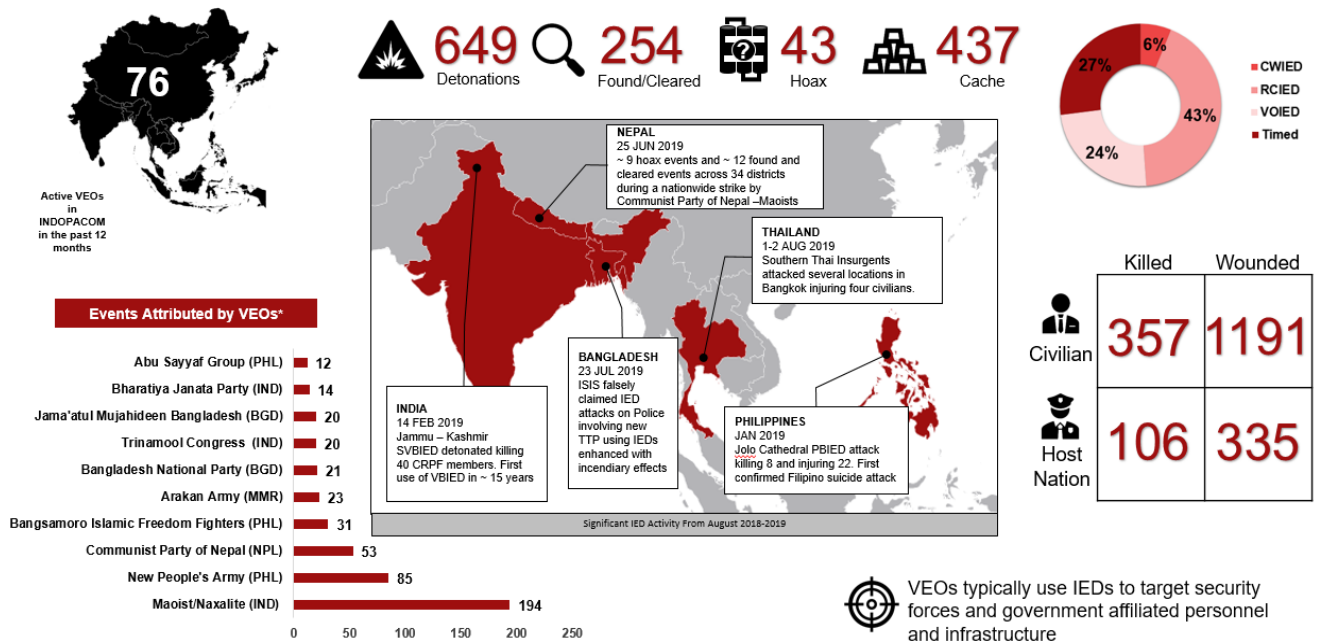


Past Year Casualties by Country



NOTE: The APCFC Monthly IED report includes both event counts (detonation, found/cleared, hoax, and cache) and device counts. It is important to note that a singular IED event may include multiple devices. For instance, a single IED cache event may contain several devices.

IED Activity - Past 13 Months



*The events attributed by VEOs are counted based on available data according to open source outlets and are considered approximate.

CAO: AUGUST 2019

Incident Highlight: August Bangkok Bombings

On 2 August, Thailand hosted a security summit in Bangkok for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) that included international representatives from the US, China, and Russia. During the summit, approximately 10-15 suspected Southern Thai insurgents detonated a series of timed IEDs in Bangkok resulting in four civilians wounded. None of the detonations occurred near the security meeting venue. It is likely that the suspects intended to discredit the new Thai government during a security meeting, and to create chaos and not to cause mass casualties.



Suspected insurgents arrested for the 1-2 AUG Bangkok Bombings

In rare instances, Southern Thai insurgents conduct attacks outside their area of operations in Yala, Pattani, Narathwat, and Songkhla provinces, such as the August 2016 attacks in Hua Hin, Prachuap Khiri Khan Province. By expanding their willingness to attack in another geographic area, this TTP makes it difficult for authorities to plan security measures. Officials identified two suspects connected to the Southern Thai Insurgency, Wildun Maha and Luai Sae-ngae (see image). This shift in tactics poses a greater issue for the Thai government as the insurgency enters its 15th year and has caused more than 7,000 casualties. Officials stated the suspects worked in teams and planned the attacks in advance. Officials suspect the same group with new recruits applied TTPs in Bangkok similar to the August 2016 bombing in Prachuap Khiri Khan and other provinces utilizing timed incendiary devices and ball bearings enhancements (for the purpose of creating more casualties). As a result of the attacks, officials increased security in the capital. To date, authorities have arrested nine suspects.

There are two suspected motives for the Bangkok Bombings: 1) Southern Thai insurgents hope to increase their negotiating power in peace talks which have remained stalled since February; 2) it may have been a retaliation attempt for the treatment of suspected insurgent, Abdulloh Esormusor. Abdulloh was arrested on 21 July 19, after he was implicated by an alleged insurgent cell leader in several attacks across Pattani. He fell into a coma hours after his arrival at Inkayuthaborharn military camp, where he was taken for interrogation.

The last detonation events in Bangkok included the 2017 hospital bombing that injured 21 people and the 2015 Era-wan Shrine bombing carried out by two Chinese ethnic Uighurs that killed 20.

Sources: Strait Times (8/2/19) Pattaya Mail (8/5/19) NST (8/2/19) Nation (8/5/19) Malaysiakini (8/5/19) Khaosod (8/14/19)

The Improvised Threat to Large Gatherings

Next year, Japan will host the 2020 Tokyo Summer Olympic Games. Historically, highly publicized large gatherings such as these attract VEO attacks primarily due to their potential to provide extremists with massive propaganda value. Large gatherings do not maintain a strict definition but range from global sporting and entertainment venue (i.e., Boston Marathon, Olympic Games) to major political events. These large-gathering public events can bring into close proximity VIPs to the public, presenting unique security vulnerabilities and thus necessitating significant security requirements for law enforcement. Al-Qa'ida, ISIS and their affiliates remain intent on inspiring independent attacks on these softer targets and have increasingly gravitated towards incorporating improvised-threat technologies into attack planning and execution. Improvised-threat technologies include IEDs and, increasingly, sUAS. Despite law enforcement's ability to consistently implement adaptive security strategies ahead of large gatherings, these security modifications are inherently reactive and reflect responses to past attacks. As a result, vulnerabilities to constantly evolving improvised threats remain persistent.

The IED Threat

The use of IEDs in a high-impact/high-visibility mass casualty attack goes back to at least 1605, when Guy Fawkes led a failed operation to blow up the English House of Lords with gunpowder. More recently, during the 1996 Atlanta Summer Olympic Games, US domestic terrorist Eric Rudolph detonated a pipe bomb during a gathering of fans at Centennial Olympic Park, killing one and wounding 111.

The 15 April 2013 Boston Marathon bombing involved the detonation of pressure cooker IEDs near the finish line of the race. Three people died at the scene and more than 200 others required medical attention, including 14 survivors requiring amputations. Post-attack media reports included graphic images of severely injured runners and spectators that were shown repeatedly and continuously for months thereafter, further perpetuating the public relations value that terrorists desire when conducting an IED attack on a large gathering.

During the summer of 2018, the International Federation of Football Association (FIFA) World Cup in Russia had become a publicly stated high-level ISIS target. Beyond being the most watched sporting event in the world, with hundreds of millions tuning in throughout the tournament, the 2018 FIFA World Cup also carried symbolic value as a target. In addition to Western nations, Iran and Saudi Arabia (ISIS targets nations-of-choice) were also competing. Not to mention, at the time, Russia was assisting the Syrian Government with military operations against ISIS. Mathew Henman, the head of the London-based Jane's Terrorism and Insurgency Centre, reported that, "A successful attack [in Russia] would [have] provide[d] a tremendous propaganda boost for the Islamic State and its fighters and supporters, underlining the ongoing international threat posed by the group despite its territorial defeat."



2013 Boston Marathon bombing (two RCIEDs)

Law enforcement continues to utilize layered security measures against IED attacks. These measures include metal detectors, x-ray scanning machines, explosive detection dogs, and preventive spectator layouts that diminishes the bottle-necking of thousands of fans – inside or outside of the venue. However, the intent of these events is to enable tens of thousands of fans to actively participate with relative ease. Furthermore, not every physical counter-measure can detect and prevent every type of IED. This is even more so the case with respect to the potential threat of sUAS.

The sUAS Threat

The sUAS threat to large gatherings is far more nuanced than the IED threat. Largely due to the fact that, unlike IEDs, most sUAS use is legitimate and increasingly integrated into more facets of the economy and society. By 2020, the US Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) expects private sUAS use to increase to over two million in the US alone. sUAS are defined as platforms that weigh less than 55 pounds, can achieve a nominal operating altitude of less than 3,500 feet, and travel at a speed of less than 250 knots per hour. Typically, these sUAS platforms are available commercially to the public. While VEOs have not yet successfully conducted a weaponized sUAS attack on a large gathering, the operational and technical capability to do so in the future is likely on the horizon. Even withstanding weaponized sUAS attacks, sUAS have already posed potential threats to high visibility large gatherings.

The Improvised Threat to Mass Gatherings

In September 2013, a Parrot AR quadcopter operated by a German activist landed within a few feet of German Chancellor Angela Merkel at a political rally in Dresden. In May 2017, a GoPro Karma quadcopter operated by an unidentified individual crashed into the stands at a US Major League Baseball game in San Diego. Although these drones were not weaponized, these events demonstrate how a sUAS can either be covertly brought into large public events or be controlled (undetected) to fly into a venue from an outside location. While holding events in an indoor venue may counter some sUAS attacks, the miniaturization of other platforms may reduce the security efficacy of a roof.

One of the most high-profile weaponized sUAS attacks occurred in Caracas, Venezuela when hundreds of people were attending a 4 August 2019 Venezuelan military event. When Venezuelan President Nicolas Maduro was delivering a speech, a sUAS carrying explosives detonated near the event in downtown Caracas. While the exact details of the sUAS attack remain unclear, the Venezuelan Government contends that the sUAS attack was a failed assassination attempt against President Maduro, perpetrated by Venezuelan exiles based in Colombia.



2013 quadcopter flies and lands near German Chancellor Angela Merkel

Way Forward

The rapidly evolving influx of easily accessible and affordable commercial IED and sUAS technologies has forced authorities and organizers of large gatherings to constantly adjust and ramp-up security protocols and counter-measures. This is particularly the case with respect to IEDs, however, the rapid emergence of sUAS has introduced new security dilemmas not easily countered with physical security modifications. Due to the nature and underlying intent of large gatherings, there continues to be a balancing act between security and enabling a successful and inclusive event.

In addition to implementing adaptive physical security measures, shaping regulations for the largely legitimate sUAS sector remains a challenge. However, regulations governing sUAS can vary widely by city, state, and national jurisdiction creating confusion amongst hobbyists and law enforcement. There often are constitutional and operational limitations in how law enforcement can legally enforce these regulations. For example, a December 2015 FAA effort to mandate registration of sUAS throughout the US was later struck down by a US Federal Appeals Court in May 2017.

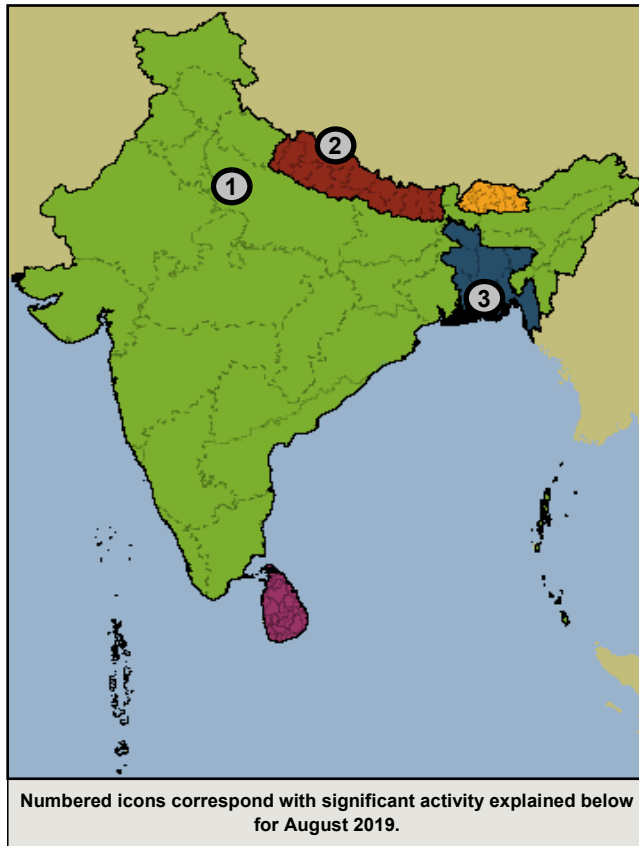
In addition to physical security and regulatory controls, focusing law enforcement monitoring efforts on a blend of VEOs, specific dual-use chemicals, and/or components is critical. Focused efforts should include monitoring social media/internet forums of VEOs that target large gatherings, and renewed attention on the components required in manufacturing IEDs and/or the modification of sUAS used for attack operations. In the end, given the ongoing advancements in technology and the capability of that technology to circumvent security counter-measures, the threat posed by emerging improvised-threats on large gatherings is incredibly challenging. Inevitably, nations can merely mitigate the threat through a holistic myriad of layered physical security, regulations, and VEO and technology-focused threat identification.

Sources: The Independent (8/2/19) BBC (6/5/2019) CBS News (8/1/19) New York Times (11/14/18) Al Bawaba News (10/17/17) Security Magazine (1/1/19) Washington Post (5/23/17) Reuters (8/4/19) NBC News (5/23/17)

Person of Interest / VEO of Interest

POI: Abdul Hameed Lehari		
<p>ALIAS: Haroon Abbas ROLE: Ansar Ghazwat-ul-Hind (AGH) Emir AOR: Pulwama District, Kashmir Province, India STATUS: At large AFFILIATION: AGH, Jamait-Ahl-e-Hadith, al-Qa'ida (AQ) AGE: 30, 1990</p>		
<p>Abdul Hameed Lehari is the recently appointed emir of the AGH. He is one of the two remaining founding members of the organization, and is believed to have served as the deputy to former AGH emir, Zakir Musa prior to Musa's May 2019 death. Established in July 2017, the AGH is a militant Islamic jihadist organization and AQ cell in the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir.</p> <p>Little is known about Lehari's past; however, in a video released 12 June 2019 he laid out his vision for Jihad in India. His main objectives are establishing Sharia law and allowing military operations in Indian Kashmir to be decided by local commanders – alluding to eliminating Pakistan's influence and restrictions placed on militant groups in Kashmir. Lehari also calls for unity among the militants' ranks.</p> <p>The resurgence of the AGH will depend on Lehari's ability to attract the dissatisfied Kashmiri youth. Kashmir has been described as fertile ground for jihadist recruitment. Lehari will undoubtedly use his affiliation and financial support lines from AQ to attract new members.</p> <p>Lehari's call to "unity" is an aspirational shift towards pan-Islamism and a rejection of political nationalism. Should pan-Islamism develop further, Lehari will support the right of a militant to switch allegiances to any other organization as long as they fight for the Islamic cause.</p> <p>It is unclear if Lehari will succeed as emir or live long enough to have an effect on the battlefield, but his views and affiliations to extremists in Kashmir may attract the youth and numbers necessary to reestablish the AGH as a significant AQ arm on the sub-continent.</p>		
<p>Sources: Greater Kashmir (6/7/19), Long War Journal (7/8/19), The EurAsian Times (7/9/19), India Today (7/11/19), India Today (6/7/19), JamesTown (7/31/19), Scroll.in (6/7/19)</p>		
VEO: Allahr Dal (Allah's Party)		
<p>ALIAS: Allahr Sarkar (Allah'r Dal / Allah'r Sarkar) FOUNDED: 1995 (renamed Allahr Sarkar in 2014) LEADER: Abdul Matin Mehedi (in prison on death row since 2007) AREA: Bangladesh</p>		
<p>Allahr Dal is a militant group whose goal is to establish a non-democratic Islamic-law state in Bangladesh. The Bangladesh government banned Allahr Dal in 2009, but it persists, recruiting new members (seeking to recruit former security forces personnel in the hopes of acquiring military skills) and expanding across the country. It maintains links with Jama'atul Mujahideen Bangladesh (JMB), Bangladesh's most active Violent Extremist Organization (VEO). In August 2019, the Rapid Action Battalion (RAB) raided JMB and Allahr Dal hideouts. Based on intelligence agency information these VEOs were seeking links with international VEOs and planning attacks. Matin Mehedi, Allahr Dal's founder and spiritual leader, is on death row for his role in JMB's coordinated IED attacks on 17 August 2005. Mehedi, a former chief of security in the National Parliament House, was convicted in 2007 and has been incarcerated since late 2005.</p> <p>Although the group has not conducted any major terrorist attacks, Allahr Dal remains a threat despite multiple raids and arrests since 2007. Its members include high school dropouts, post-graduates, former security forces personnel, and government employees. Members fill leadership roles in a hierarchical structure and conduct administrative, recruitment, logistical, and financial tasks. Members pay dues, collect yanat (donations) and zakat monthly (donations normally only given for month of Ramadan), and operate businesses to generate revenue. Allahr Dal has multiple bank accounts (often in female members' names), and uses funds for operations and to support families of slain or incarcerated members. Allahr Dal purportedly has a large amount of deposited money, and in August 2019, RAB directed banks to freeze their assets. RAB investigators believe Allahr Dal was planning to break Mehedi out of prison. In a further blow to the VEO, RAB arrested acting leader Ibrahim Ahmed Hero in August 2019.</p>		
<p>Sources: Bangladesh Post (8/28/19) Daily Star (8/29/19) Dhaka Tribune (8/28/19) Daily Sun (8/20/19)</p>		

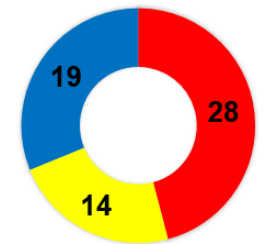
South Asia Highlights



South Asia August Executive Summary

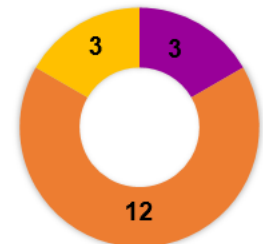
IED activity decreased in August from the previous month (61 events versus 87 events). In India, IED activity decreased from 74 events in July to 38 events in August. Due to this decrease, IED casualties lessened from the previous month (12 casualties in August versus 43 in July). The conclusion of general elections in India contributed to the decrease of IED events. Elsewhere in South Asia, IED activity in Nepal increased from July (11 events versus nine events) and there were four IED casualties in August, compared to three last month. In Bangladesh, IED activity slightly decreased from eight events in July to six events in August with a total of two IED casualty (compared to one in July).

South Asia IED Events
August 2019



■ IED DET ■ F/C
■ CACHE ■ HOAX

South Asia Casualties
August 2019



■ CIV KIA ■ PMG KIA
■ CIV WIA ■ PMG WIA

South Asia August Significant Activity

① On 5 August, the Indian government revoked Article 370 and subsequently Article 35A. Article 370, whose revocation was a campaign goal for Prime Minister Modi, provided Jammu and Kashmir a level of autonomy from India including a separate flag and the freedom to make laws. Days prior to the revocation of the article, India deployed thousands of additional troops to the region, and organizers cancelled a major Hindu pilgrimage that occurs annually in the region citing terror threats. Following the revocation, India held the region under a virtual lockdown with all communication lines cut and Jammu and Kashmir political leaders placed under house arrest. While some experts had speculated the Indian government was working to revoke Article 35A, which allowed some special privileges to the people of Jammu and Kashmir, the revocation of Article 370 came as a surprise to many. **BBC (8/6/2019)**

② In August, Nepalese government officials went to India to attend the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism course. This six-day course was customized for the attendees from Nepal, and is the first of three iterations, for a total of 60 officials to be trained by December 2019. Kathmandu has recently been made cognizant of the need to bolster the country's strategies against money laundering and terror financing. In July 2019, an Asia Pacific Group (APG) Working Committee evaluated Nepal on its efforts to address and reduce finance crime and found a notable lack of progress. The APG is the regional associate of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), which "blacklists" countries that fail to show meaningful progress in combating finance crime. Nepal seeks to avoid being placed on a monitor list (the step before blacklisting). A FATF blacklisting could significantly damage trade and development investment. **Nepali Times (7/19/19)**

③ In August, ISIS released a video from its news agency Amaq, calling for violent jihad in Bangladesh against foreigners, government officials, security forces, and religious minorities. The video, in Bengali, showed four masked men rigged with explosive vests who pledged allegiance to ISIS. In 2019, there have been five IED attacks on police in Dhaka, all claimed by ISIS, although the statements made in these claims and the details of the attacks do not align and thus make the direct role of ISIS unlikely. Nonetheless, inspiration for such attacks and motivation to carry out lone wolf attacks make such ISIS claims and propaganda videos a viable threat. Police arrested a so-called "wolf pack" of pro-ISIS Jama'atul Mujahideen Bangladesh on 9 August, the day before ISIS posted its propaganda video. Regardless of whether there is an on-the-ground ISIS cell active in Bangladesh or not, it seems likely that ISIS has Bangladesh in its expansion plans as part of its effort to find new permissive environments after losing ISIS-core terrain in Syria and Iraq. **Middle East Institute (9/3/19) Benar News (8/12/19)**

Return to first page

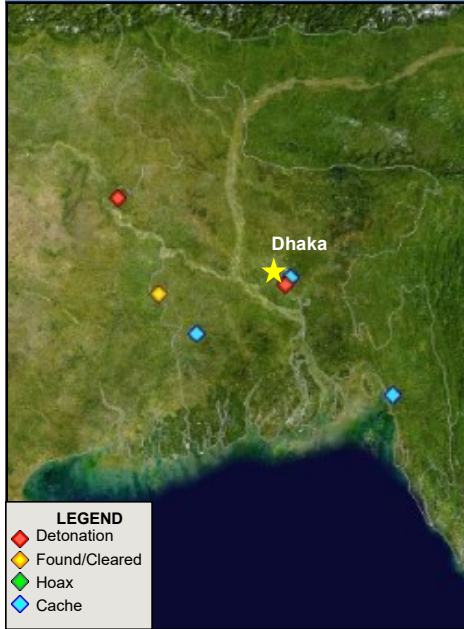
Bangladesh

Total IED Events: 6 Detonation: 2 Found/Cleared: 1 Hoax: 0 Cache: 3

August 2019

Total Casualties: 2 CIV KIA: 0 CIV WIA: 0 PMG KIA: 0 PMG WIA: 2

IED Activity



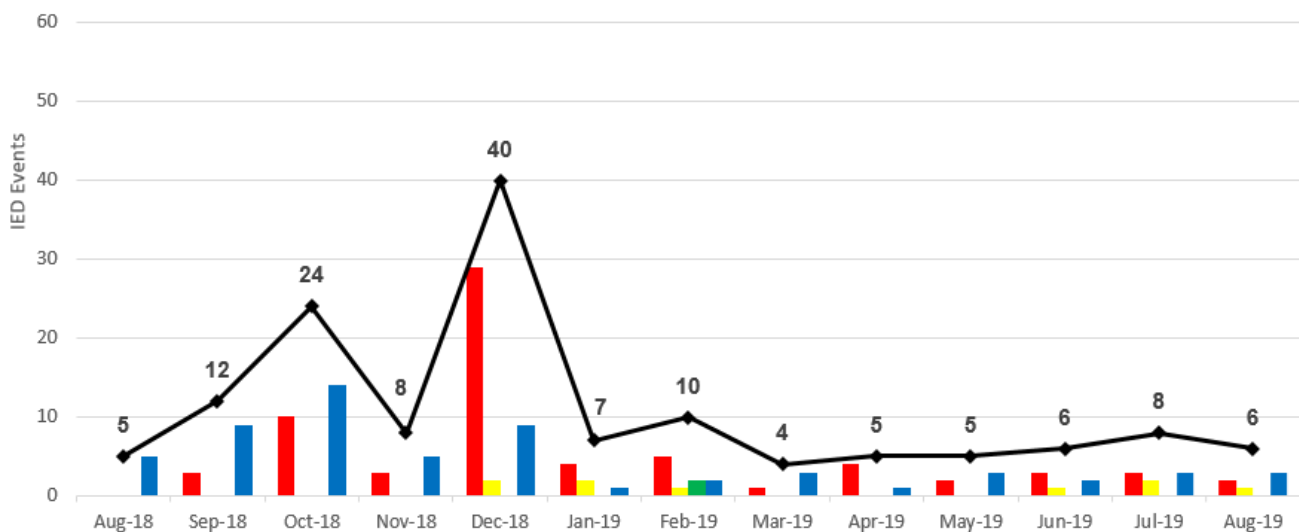
On 6 August, tips led police to discover an unusual IED hidden in a jungle area in Chuadanga, Khulna. The 5kg IED was designed to resemble a coconut. Police remarked this design was a new tactic, and that the IED, without going into further detail, was of the "latest design". Police recovered the IED just a few days ahead of an important Islamic holiday (Eid-ul-Azha, on 11 August). **Dhaka Tribune (8/7/19)**

On 8 August, police raided a hideout of a Jama'atul Mujahideen Bangladesh (JMB) offshoot in Dhaka, formed by two students who met at Dhaka's North-South University as a "wolf pack." Police arrested five and recovered IED components. **Bangla Tribune (8/9/19)**

On 31 August, an IED detonated near a motorcade of a Bangladesh Minister as it was held up in traffic at an intersection in Dhaka, injuring two policemen. The IED attack was similar to recent attacks on police locations in Dhaka. However, this IED was thrown from a nearby footbridge, unlike other recent attacks which were RCIEDs. ISIS claimed responsibility a few hours after the attack. Police released statements that there was no indication the minister was targeted. This was likely an opportunistic attack on police, a pattern that has now occurred in Dhaka five times since April 2019. **India Today (9/1/19)**

While the overall number of IED detonations remained low in August, counterterrorism forces conducted several significant raids, three of which resulted in finding IED caches. These raids likely disrupted IED attack planning and could serve to send a message to VEOs. However, security officials remain concerned after another attack that directly targeted police occurred on 31 August. Investigators see patterns in the five IED events in 2019 that directly targeted police, four with RCIEDs and all five conducted in areas of Dhaka in early evening hours and where closed-circuit television cameras were inoperable. Even more concerning is that ISIS claimed responsibility after each attack. While not confirmed, these propaganda claims still can be an inspiration and rallying cry for VEOs seeking such motivation, even if ISIS is not a current on-the-ground presence in Bangladesh (as Bangladeshi officials maintain). After the 31 August IED attack, Dhaka issued a nationwide police alert. IED-related events will likely continue as counterterrorism forces apply pressure to disrupt VEO recruitment and operations through raids and arrests of JMB-aligned "wolf pack" cells and other VEOs like Hizb ut-Tahrir, Ansar al-Islam, and Allahr Dal.

Bangladesh IED Activity August 2018-August 2019



IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics should be considered approximations.

[Return to first page](#)

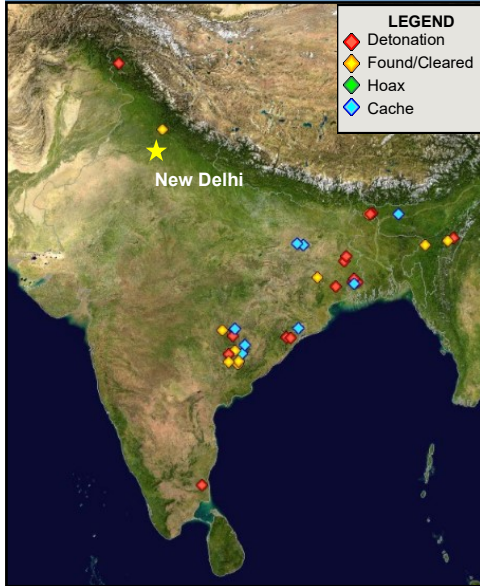
India

Total IED Events: 38 Detonation: 18 Found/Cleared: 12 Hoax: 0 Cache: 8

August 2019

Total Casualties: 12 CIV KIA: 3 CIV WIA: 8 PMG KIA: 0 PMG WIA: 1

IED Activity



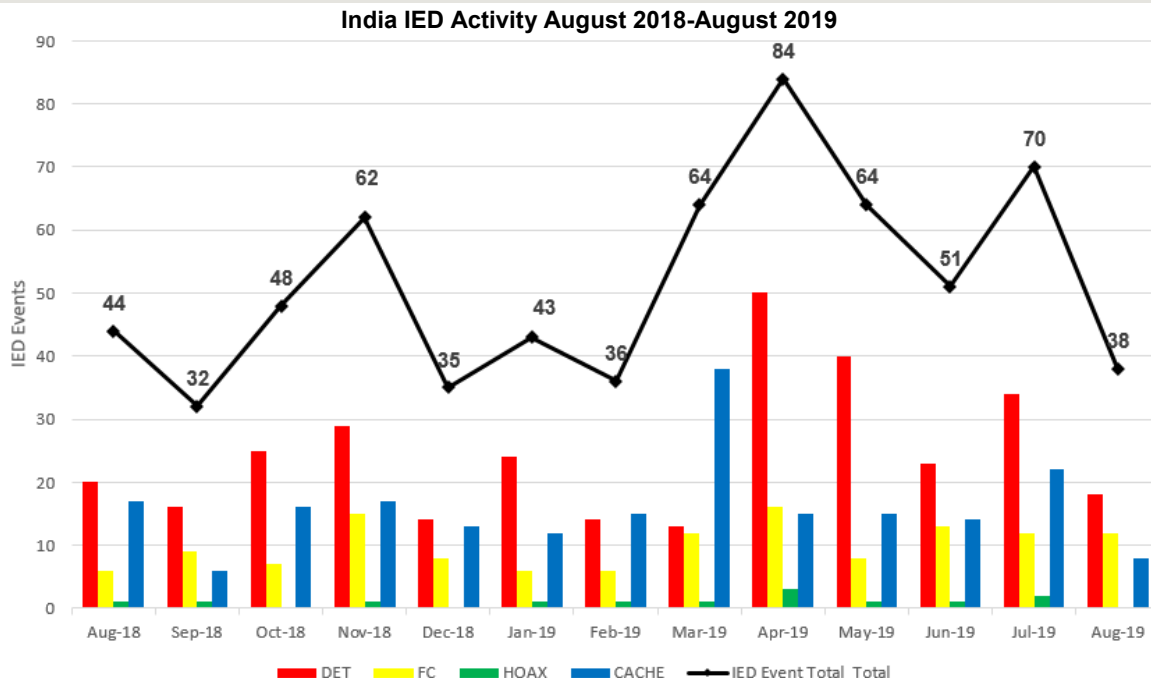
On 4 August, the Special Task Force recovered an IED Cache during a raid conducted on a house in Nawada District, Bihar State. The cache contained four IEDs, one improvised pistol, 39 detonators, and 43 rifle cartridges. One of the four IEDs seized was found to be active requiring a bomb disposal squad to conduct a controlled detonation on the device. **Business Standard (8/4/2019)**

On 24 August, group members hurled IEDs at each other during a clash between two factions within Trinamool Congress (TMC) in North 24-Parganas District, West Bengal State. As the altercations between the groups escalated, they began throwing IEDs at responding police vehicles. The clash reportedly broke out between the factions over the possession and the distribution of money collected in the area. Supporters of both factions sustained injuries, however an accurate count for the injured was not clarified in reporting. Police arrested three people following the altercation. **Millennium Post (8/25/2019)**

On 25 August, police found and cleared an IED near a residential home in Cooch Behar District, West Bengal State. According to reporting, local residents spotted an IED near the home of Abhijit Barman, the General Secretary of the Bharatiya Janata Party for Cooch Behar District. Abhijit Barman believes the TMC was behind the attack, however the TMC leader, Alizar Rahman, denies all allegations. **Siliguri Times (8/25/2019)**

In August, IED activity decreased across India, including Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal. In the Red Corridor region, there was a marginal increase in Maoist-related IED events, however, IED-related casualty rates remained low. In West Bengal, IED attacks were at their lowest point since the general election in May. Political violence between Trinamool Congress and Bharatiya Janata Party supporters will likely persist in the coming months, although IED rates should continue a downward trajectory.

In Jammu and Kashmir, IED attacks may increase in September following India's revocation of Article 370. The provision had granted special status to the Muslim-majority state, including the right to its own constitution and legislative autonomy. Pakistan is expected to downgrade its diplomatic relationship with India as tensions continue to mount over this issue, likely leading to an escalation in VEO attacks along the Line of Control.



IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics should be considered approximations.

Return to first page

Nepal

Total IED Events: 11 Detonation: 8 Found/Cleared: 1 Hoax: 0 Cache: 2

August 2019

Total Casualties: 4 CIV KIA: 0 CIV WIA: 4 PMG KIA: 0 PMG WIA: 0

IED Activity



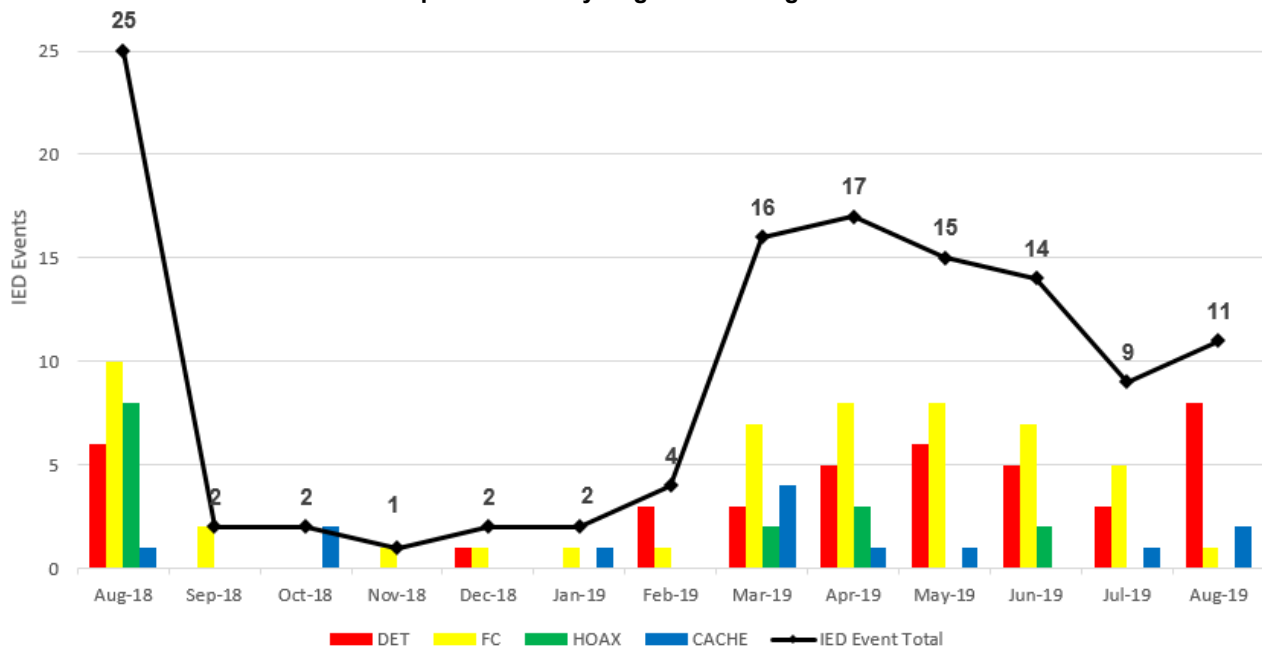
On 1 August, police seized IEDs and arrested three members of the Communist Party of Nepal – Maoist (CPN-M) splinter group led by Netra Bikram “Biplav” Chand in Rautahat District. The cache contained “socket” IEDs, a small pipe bomb commonly used in Nepal, and other arms and ammunition. This is one of many arrests that Nepalese security forces have made in recent months of members of the CPN-M splinter group. **Himalayan Times (8/1/19)**

On 7 August, Nepalese Army bomb disposal experts cleared an IED from the Saint Xavier College in Kathmandu. The IED was a “socket” design. Although these are not typically very powerful, they can severely injure civilians or security personnel who encounter them. **Himalayan Times (8/7/19)**

On 25 August, CPN-M Chand splinter group personnel detonated an IED and set fire to Pariwartan Rural Municipality Ward office in Rolpa District. The perpetrators doused the building entryway and a jute sack with diesel after detonating an IED that was placed in a metal bucket. The attack resulted in significant structural damage. Pariwartan is the hometown of Nepal’s Vice President, Nanda Bahadur Pun, which may have factored

IED activity increased slightly over the last month but overall remained consistent since the Nepal Prime minister banned the splinter group in March and called for their arrests. CPN-M splinter group personnel targeted public venues including schools, rural government offices, and markets, in an attempt to agitate and create terror in the population. CPN-M personnel who follow Netra Bikram Chand seek to re-ignite interest in a communist insurgency. They remain frustrated with the main CPN-M’s move to the political center and acceptance of the 2015 constitution that included voluntary decommissioning / turn-in of CPN-M weapons and political integration.

Nepal IED Activity August 2018-August 2019



IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics should be considered approximations.

Return to first page

Sri Lanka

Total IED Events: 6 Detonation: 0 Found/Cleared: 0 Hoax: 0 Cache: 6

August 2019

Total Casualties: 0 CIV KIA: 0 CIV WIA: 0 PMG KIA: 0 PMG WIA: 0

IED Activity



On 11 August, security forces discovered a cache of explosives hidden in a cave in a forest reserve of Anuradhapura. The Special Task Force Police and Sri Lankan Air Force conducted a removal operation to take the explosives from the cave. Police surmised that criminals had hidden the explosive materials there a few months ago. **Sunday Times (8/11/19)**

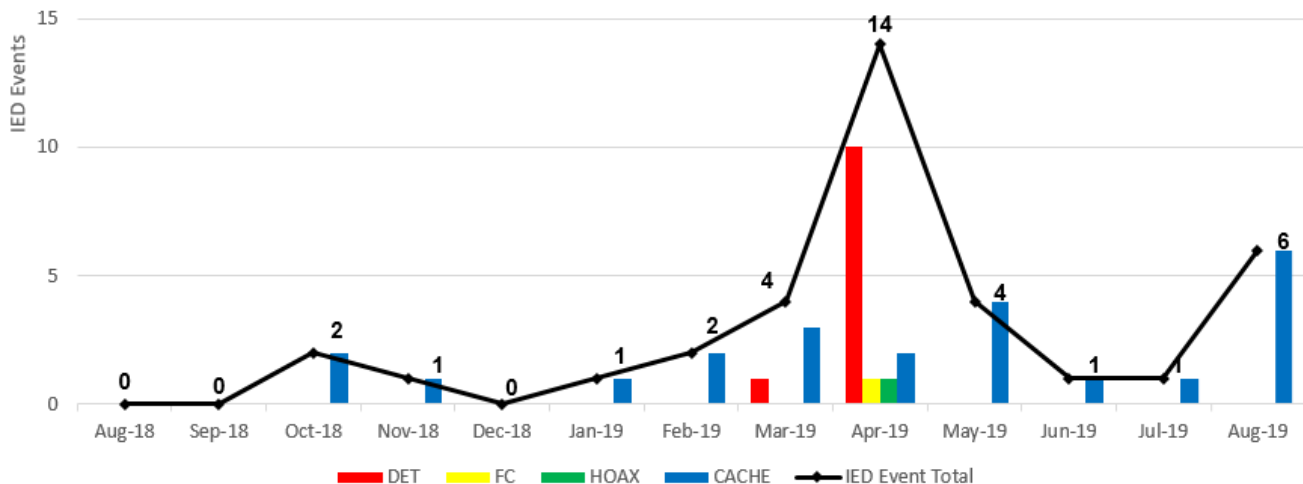
On 21 August, the Sri Lankan Navy and Terrorist Investigations Division of the Sri Lankan Police received a tip and recovered a 15kg package of explosive material from underwater off the coast of Sri Lanka's northeastern Jaffna District. The package had explosive material mixed with sand.

Adaderana (8/23/19)

On 26 August, Sri Lankan Police Terrorist Investigations Division recovered a cache of weapons and 10kg of PE10 explosive materials after interrogating the Judicial Medical Officer of Palai Hospital in Kilinochchi District in central Sri Lanka. Besides the explosive materials, the cache included an AK-47 rifle, two magazines, 120 rounds of ammunition, and 11 hand grenades. The police had arrested the doctor on suspicion that he was involved in terrorist activities. PE10 is largely composed of PETN (pentaerythritol tetranitrate) which is a commercial and military grade shapeable explosive material often used in detonation cord and demolition. The quantity in this cache (10kg) is substantial because of the size and number of IEDs it could have been used to construct. **Daily Mirror (8/27/19)**

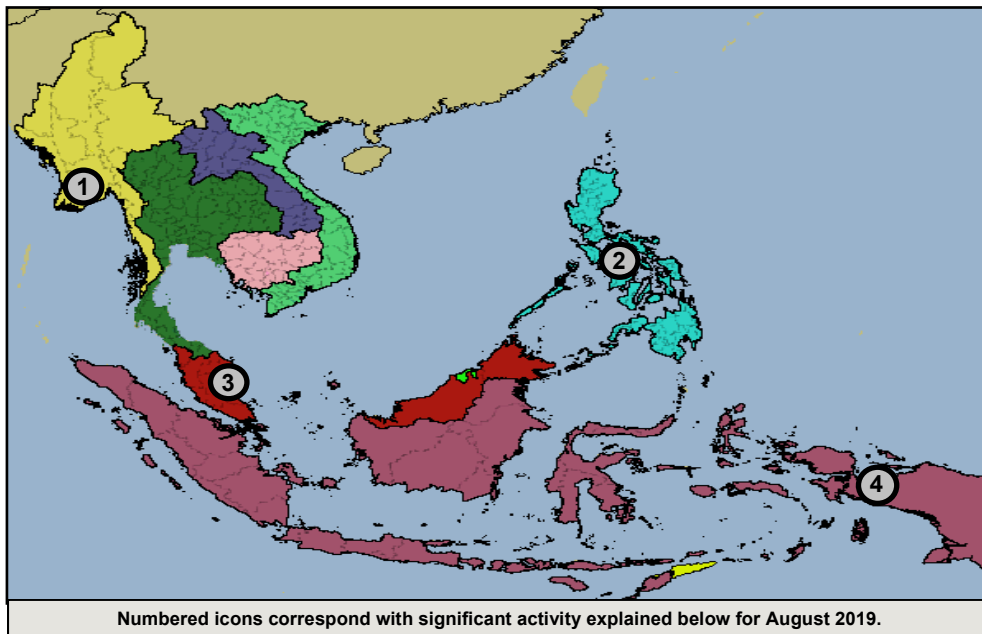
While the number of cache events in Sri Lanka this month remained relatively small, the variety is noteworthy. Four caches, ranging from underwater and remote forest areas to caves and the vicinity of a Sri Lankan Air Force base, are likely simply forgotten war munitions from prior to the end of hostilities in 2009. The cache police confiscated from a Tamil doctor in Kilinochchi is more concerning, as 10kg of commercial-grade explosive could have been made into several large IEDs. The doctor's interrogation led to the arrest of six former Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) members. Police suspect the group was storing the explosives and weapons, and planning to conduct terrorist activities and possibly assassinations.

Sri Lanka IED Activity August 2018-August 2019



IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics should be considered approximations.

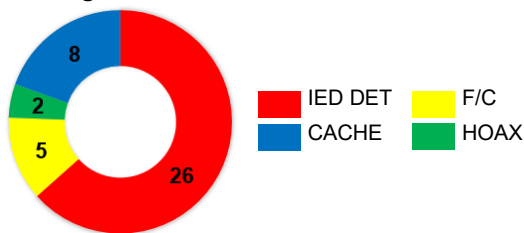
Southeast Asia Highlights



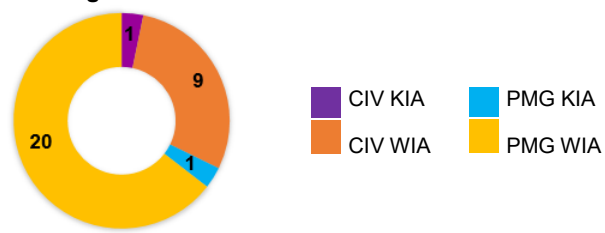
Southeast Asia August Executive Summary

IED activity increased in August from the previous month (23 events). In the Philippines, IED activity increased from July (16 events versus 13 events). Due to this increase, IED casualty rates significantly increased from July (17 casualties versus four casualties). In Thailand, IED activity decreased (11 events in August compared to 17 events in July) and IED casualties decreased from 17 casualties in July to 11 casualties in August.

Southeast Asia IED Events
August 2019



Southeast Asia Casualties
August 2019



Southeast Asia August Significant Activity

- ① On 15 August, militants from several Northern Alliance VEOs including the Arakan Army (AA), Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA), and the Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA) carried out coordinated attacks in five locations. These attacks targeted security posts in Pyin Oo Lwin, Mandalay and Naung Cho, Shan State, and killed a total of 15 security officers and two civilians and wounded 13. **Irrawaddy (8/16/19) Irrawaddy (8/16/19) Myanmar Times (8/16/19) Xinhua (8/18/19)**
- ② On 15 August, PNP Chief Oscar Albayalde and US Embassy in Manila Deputy Chief of Mission John Law signed a memorandum of agreement for the construction of the Regional Counterterrorism Training Center at the PNP Academy in Silang, Cavite. As part of the agreement, the US Department of State will commit \$10 million USD towards establishing a jointly operated "state-of-the-art" counterterrorism training facility. Once constructed, the center will provide counterterrorism training for law enforcement units and personnel from the Philippines, and regional partner nations. **US Embassy Manila (8/15/19)**
- ③ This past month, Zakir Naik, a controversial, Indian, Islamic preacher who has resided in Malaysia since 2017 (**see APCFC's May 2019 report**), reignited a public debate about his continued presence in country following controversial statements he made earlier in the month. On 8 August, Zakir delivered a provocative speech in Kota Bharu, Kelantan claiming that Malaysian Hindus are disloyal and that Malaysian Chinese should "go back" from where they came. The following week, Malaysia's Parliament discussed his remarks and three Malaysian ministers advocated for his expulsion, claiming his comments could create tension between Muslims and non-Muslims in the country. Additionally, Malaysia police reported receiving 115 police reports regarding Zakir's comments, prompting a police investigation. **Business Insider (8/16/19)**
- ④ Unrest is increasing in Papua and West Papua, the Indonesian controlled area of the Island of Guinea. August has seen intense clashes between police and protestors along with sporadic violence targeting Indonesian security forces. **Reuters (8/28/19)**

Philippines

Total IED Events: 16 Detonation: 8 Found/Cleared: 2 Hoax: 0 Cache: 6

August 2019

Total Casualties: 17 CIV KIA: 0 CIV WIA: 0 PMG KIA: 1 PMG WIA: 16

IED Activity

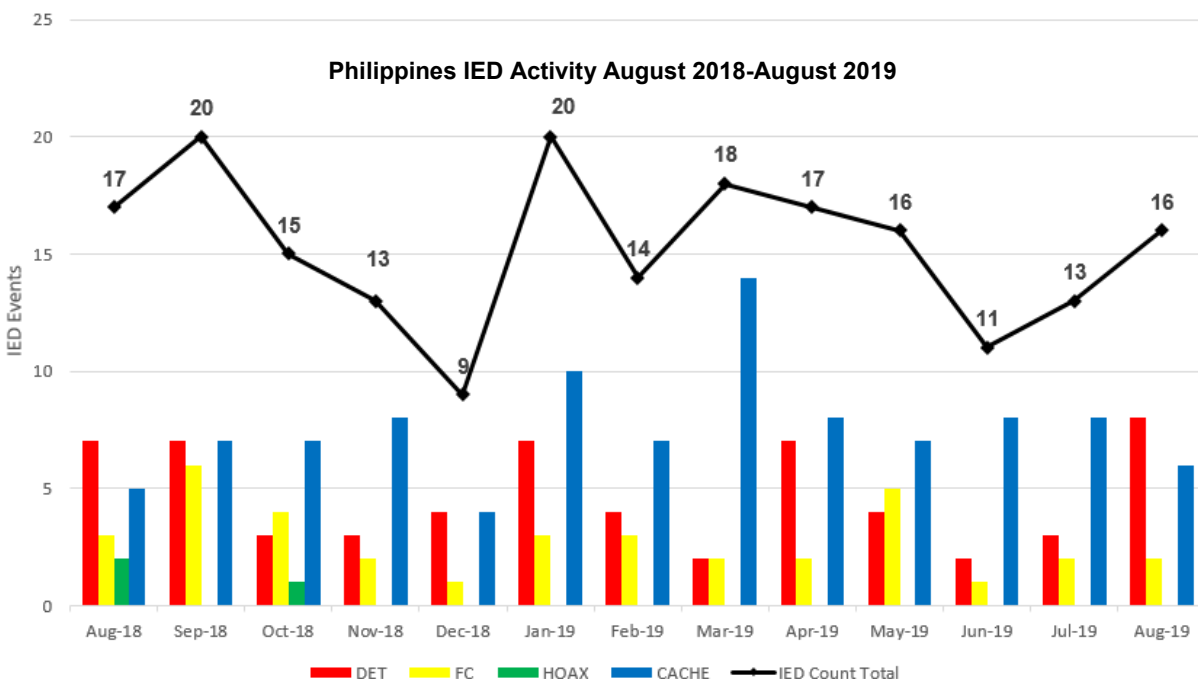


On 13 August, suspected Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) militants detonated an IED in the vicinity of a Philippine Army patrol providing security escort to teachers in Patikul, Sulu. The blast seat was located approximately 30 meters away from the patrol and resulted in no casualties. An hour later when first responders arrived on the scene, a second IED detonated. This second IED was located 10 meters from the first and wounded one soldier. **PNA (8/13/19)**

On 18 August, elements of the Philippine Army and Philippine National Police (PNP) recovered an IED cache following a firefight with New People's Army (NPA) militants in Sipalay, Negros Occidental. The cache contained five IEDs, 2kg of powder, six firearms, 79 assorted ammunition, detonation cords, 209 blasting caps, switches, three two-way radios, and subversive documents. Officials referred to this location as an NPA IED manufacturing site. **PNA (8/19/19) Manila Times (8/20/19)**

On 20 August, suspected ASG militants detonated an IED that wounded three Philippine Army and one PNP explosives technicians in Patikul, Sulu. The explosive technicians were in the area responding to reports of a discovered IED and attempting to apply render safe procedures when the IED detonated. **SunStar (8/20/19)**

IED activity remained relatively consistent compared to previous months. Similar to June and July, IED activity in the first half of the month was relatively low but picked up considerably in the last two weeks. Both the NPA and ASG remained active with elevated levels of both IED and shooting/ambush activities. Of note, Sulu-based ASG militants attempted twice this month to lure EOD technicians into an IED attack. Given that both attacks occurred in the same barangay (Igasan), this is likely a deliberate attempt by the local cell to target EOD technicians and first responders.



IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics should be considered approximations.

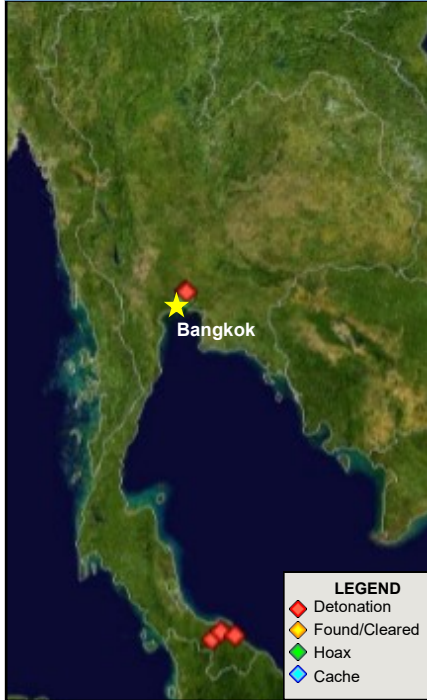
[Return to first page](#)

Thailand

Total IED Events: 21 Detonation: 16 Found/Cleared: 3 Hoax: 1 Cache: 1 August 2019

Total Casualties: 11 CIV KIA: 0 CIV WIA: 7 PMG KIA: 0 PMG WIA: 4

IED Activity

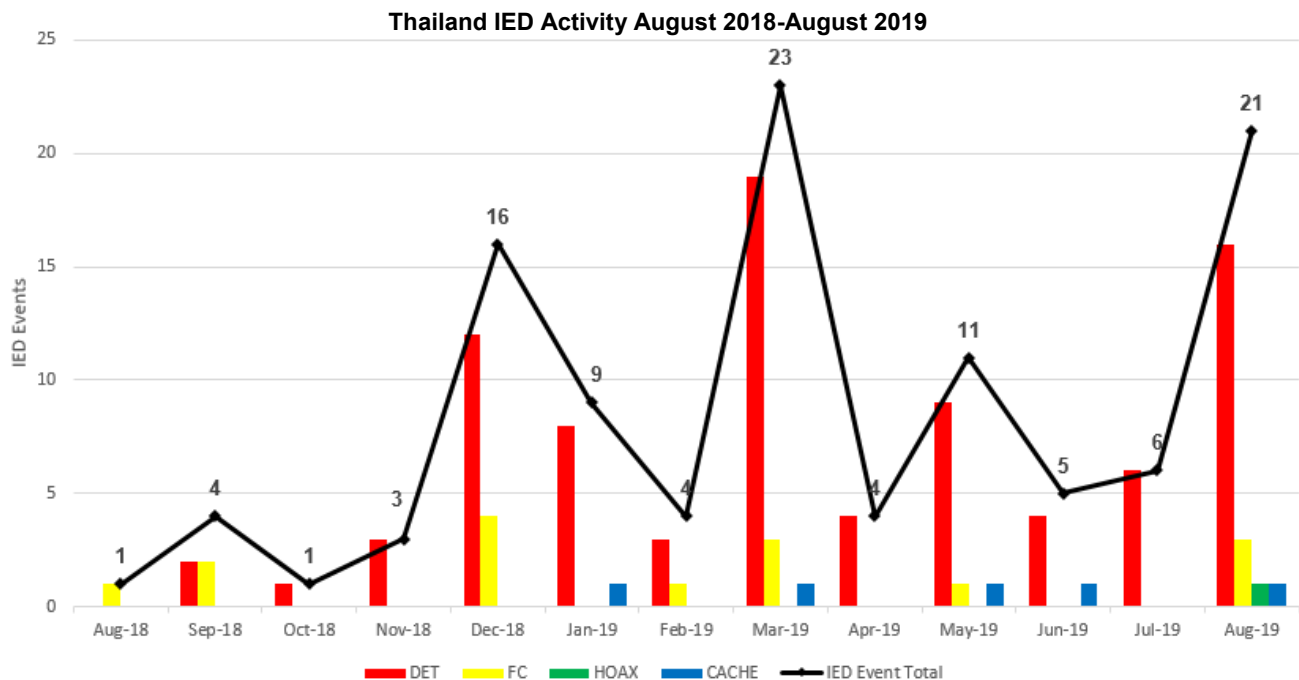


On 1 August, two suspected Southern Thai Insurgents (STI) planted two hoax devices outside the Royal Thai Police Headquarters near a fence in Bangkok City. EOD officials rendered the devices safe to discover no explosive material inside the two cylinders; however, wires and ball bearings were found inside the device. Authorities arrested Wildun Maha and Luai Sae-ngae. **(See Incident Highlight). Bangkok Post (8/2/19) NST (8/2/19) Chiang Rai Times (8/3/19) Bangkok Post (8/1/19)**

On 4 August, an IED detonated in front of a 7-Eleven in Pak Kret, Nonthaburi Province. Police investigated a cardboard box containing two devices. One device detonated and officials rendered the other one safe. Reports described the IEDs as ping pong bombs with gunpowder, gravel, and glass fragments in plastic bags wrapped with black adhesive tape. Authorities related these events to the 2 August detonation event perpetrated by a group of teenagers involved in a gang fight in Suan Luang, Bangkok City and not related to the Bangkok Bombings perpetrated by the STI on 2 August. **Bangkok Post (8/4/19) Free Malaysia Today (8/5/19)**

On 20 August, unidentified suspects carried out a coordinated attack in four districts in Yala Province: Bannang Sata, Yaha, Muang, and Than To. The targets included power poles, an ATM, and a grocery store. The blasts injured seven civilians. Targeting ATMs and power infrastructure is a common STI TTP. **Bangkok Post (8/21/19) Malay Mail (8/21/19)**

Thailand experienced significant IED activity during August largely attributed to the Bangkok bombings **(See Incident Highlight)**. The last detonation events in Bangkok included the 2017 hospital bombing that injured 21 people and the 2015 Erawan Shrine bombing carried out by two Chinese ethnic Uighurs that killed 20. These events did not involve the STI. As tensions rise with STI and Thai government, elevated IED activity in the Deep South is likely to continue into the next month.



IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics should be considered approximations.

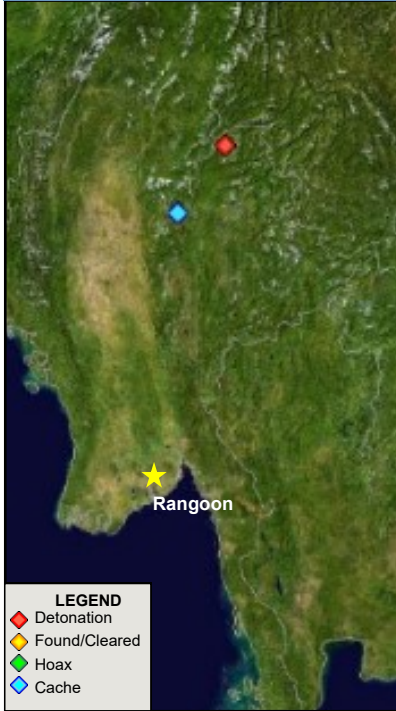
Burma

Total IED Events: 2 Detonation: 1 Found/Cleared: 0 Hoax: 0 Cache: 1

August 2019

Total Casualties: 3 CIV KIA: 1 CIV WIA: 2 PMG KIA: 0 PMG WIA: 0

IED Activity

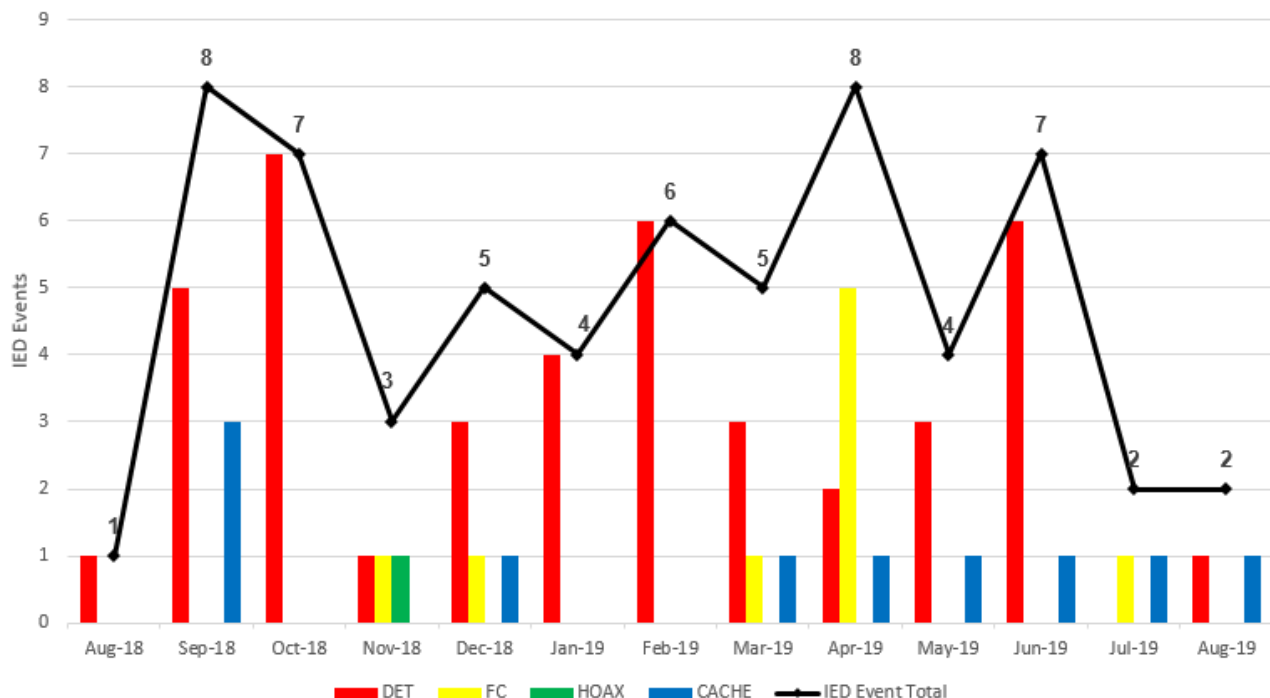


Following a clash between the Burmese military and members of the Northern Alliance (including the AA, TNLA, and MNDAA) on 17 August, military officials discovered a cache of explosive materials during clearance operations at Gote Twin Bridge in Nawng Cho Township, Shan State. The cache contained 33 IEDs, a half ton of explosives, 22 detonators, and grenades. **Xinhua (8/18/19) Coconuts (8/18/19)**

On 17 August, TNLA militants detonated a CWIED killing one civilian and injuring two others traveling in a rescue van in the Kutkai-Namtpatkha-Muse region, Shan State. The wire connected to the IED led into vegetation nearby. Peace activists condemned the attack stating it violated the Geneva Convention since the van was clearly marked as a rescue vehicle. **Frontier Myanmar (8/15/19) Xinhua (8/18/19) Coconuts (8/18/19)**

Tensions continue to escalate between the Burmese military (Tatmadaw) and ethnic armed groups in the northeast region of Burma. The Northern Alliance began a new wave of clashes beginning on 15 August targeting security posts and bridges across Mandalay and Shan States (**See SEA Highlights**). The Tatmadaw stated the massive drug seizures in July attributed to the militant's retaliation, however the armed groups claimed their attacks were in response to military offensives. Since the beginning of the year, clashes between the Tamadaw and AA have displaced more than 60,000 in Rakhine State.

Burma IED Activity August 2018-August 2019



IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics should be considered approximations.

[Return to first page](#)

Malaysia

Total IED Events: 2 Detonation: 1 Found/Cleared: 0 Hoax: 1 Cache: 0

August 2019

Total Casualties: 0 CIV KIA: 0 CIV WIA: 0 PMG KIA: 0 PMG WIA: 0

IED Activity

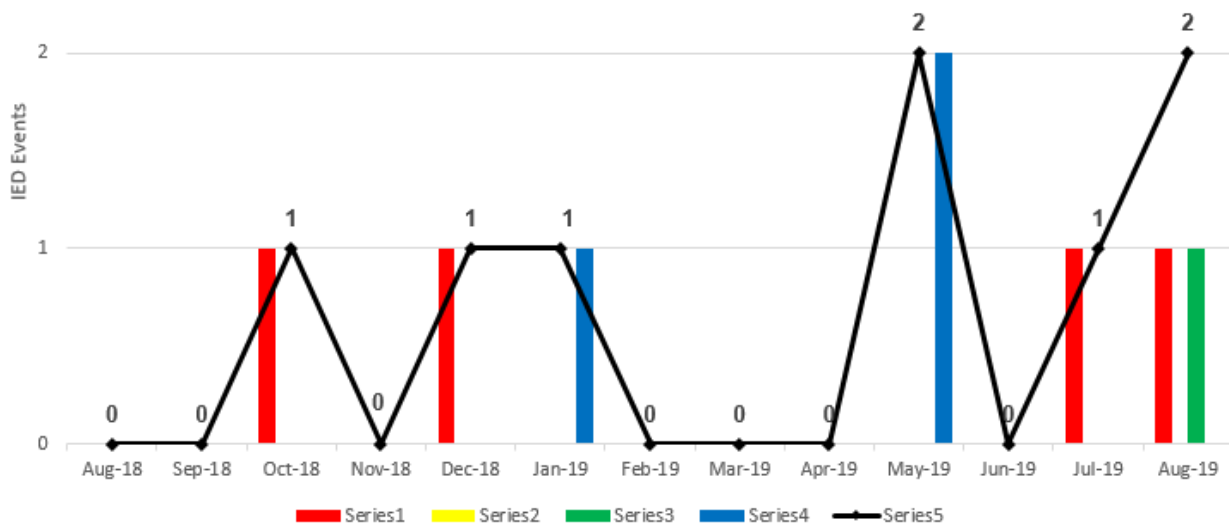


On 8 August, EOD officials destroyed a hoax IED at the Miri Airport in Sarawak. Authorities described the hoax device as a suspicious box with “Jangan Campak!! Ada Bomb di dalam” (Don’t throw!! A bomb inside)” written on it. The box only contained motorcycle parts. **Malay Mail (8/9/19) Borneo Post (8/9/19)**

On 12 August, robbers detonated an IED targeting an ATM at an AmBank in Tanjung Malim, Perak and stole 300,000 Malaysian Ringgit (~71,547 USD). Closed circuit television video showed two masked men entering the room where the ATM was located. An eye witness saw three men going in and out of the bank around the time of the explosion and leaving in a red vehicle. **Malay Mail (8/12/19) Free Malaysia Today (8/12/19)**

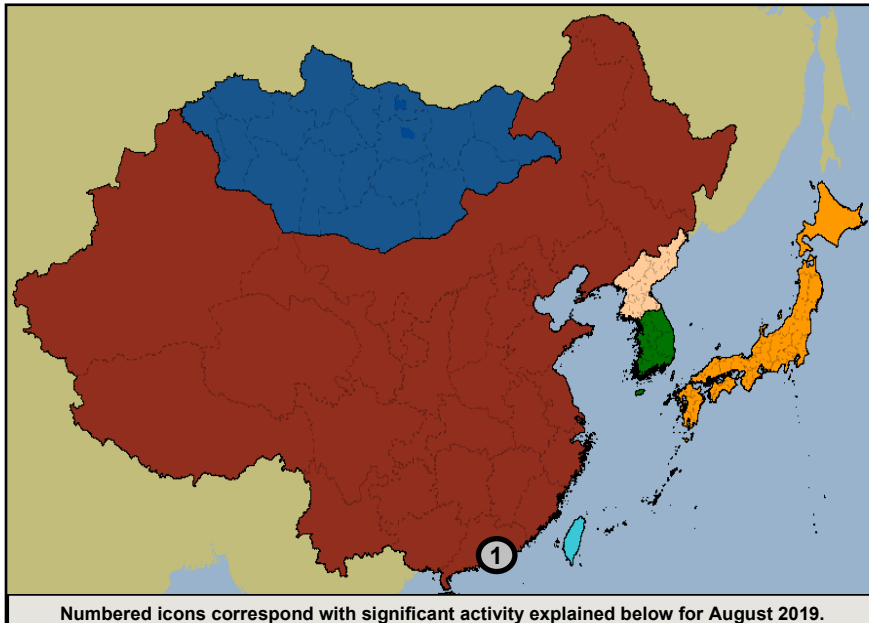
IED activity in Malaysia is typically low; however, when IED activity does occur, ATMs are a common target. The 12 August detonation event targeting an AmBank in Tanjung Malim, Perak is consistent with Malaysia’s pattern of criminally-motivated IED activity.

Malaysia IED Activity August 2018-August 2019



IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics should be considered approximations.

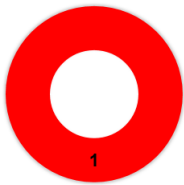
Northeast Asia Highlights



Northeast Asia August Executive Summary

There was one IED event in China this month, compared to two in July. The event involved a 13 August premature IED detonation with no casualties reported.

Northeast Asia IED Events August 2019



■ IED DET ■ F/C
■ CACHE ■ HOAX

Northeast Asia Casualties August 2019



■ CIV KIA ■ PMG KIA
■ CIV WIA ■ PMG WIA

Northeast Asia August Significant Activity

① Hong Kong PLA Garrison Rotates

In August, the PRC's Central Military Commission approved the regular rotation of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) garrison posted within Hong Kong. While the Hong Kong garrison has historically rotated during this time period, the fact that PRC state media covered the story extensively probably means Beijing intended to send a message to the protestors. While the PLA stands ready to intervene if called on, the consensus amongst most China observers is that the People's Armed Police (PAP) will be Beijing's preferred action arm in the event of intervention. **Yahoo (8/29/19)**

① Hong Kong Protest Leaders Arrested

Security forces arrested six Hong Kong citizens active as organizers of the on-going protests. This action did not slow down the tempo of the rally scheduled for that weekend and instead seemed to have the opposite effect. Both protestors and police are becoming increasingly violent, with protestors throwing bricks and petrol bombs while police have been filmed indiscriminately beating multiple protestors. **NPR (8/29/19)**

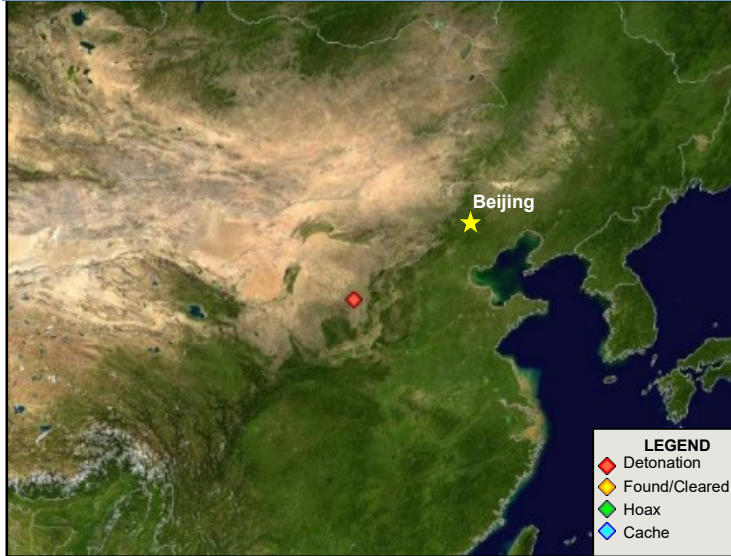
China

Total IED Events: 1 Detonation: 1 Found/Cleared: 0 Hoax: 0 Cache: 0

August 2019

Total Casualties: 0 CIV KIA: 0 CIV WIA: 0 PMG KIA: 0 PMG WIA: 0

IED Activity



On 13 August, in Taoyuan Village, Zaolin Town, Jude County, Sha'anxi Province, a detonation occurred inside a building, drawing the attention of the public security bureau. After investigation, security officials discovered five dead along with evidence of illegal explosives manufacturing. News reports claim the suspects were producing “雷管” which could be blasting caps, detonators, or some other type of non-commercial primary explosive.

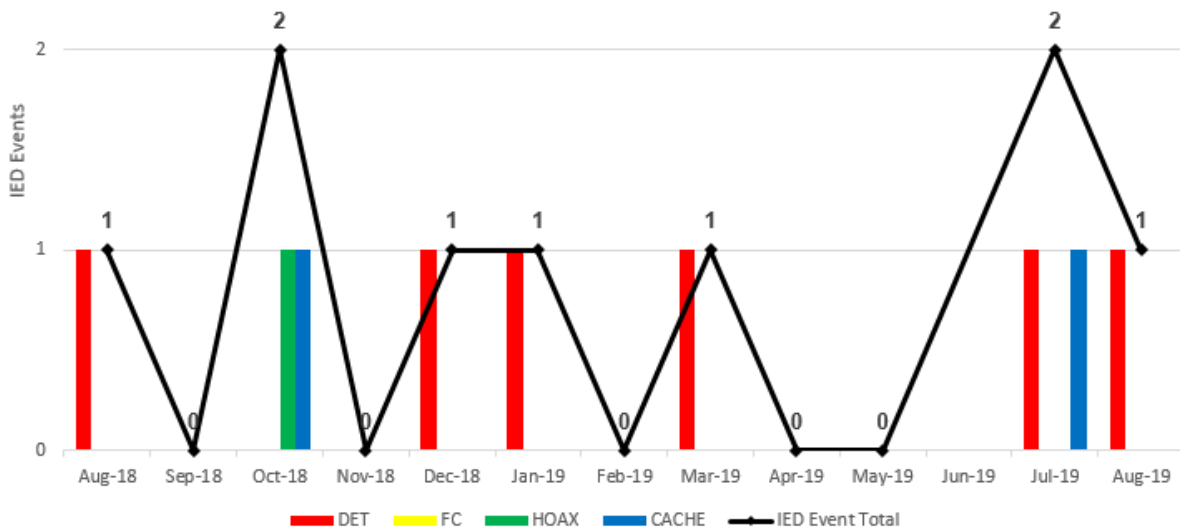
Sina Finance (8/14/19)

The involvement of primary explosives is consistent with a premature IED detonation since primary explosives used in initiators are generally the most sensitive materials within an IED. However, it is somewhat odd that the premature detonation led to the deaths of five suspects since primary explosives are usually manufactured in small quantities. This suggests the presence of a large amount of primary explosives (indicating a large device or an inexperienced bomb maker) or a large amount of main charge explosives (indicating the suspects were further along in the production chain).

Following the accidental bombing, the primary suspect fled to Ning Xia (roughly a six hour journey), where the suspect turned themselves in. If Ning Xia is the suspect's home, there is a strong possibility the suspect is a member of the Hui Muslim minority. Ning Xia is an autonomous region, like Xinjiang, not a province. Autonomous regions are the traditional homelands of specific non-Han ethnic minorities.

Unrest within the People's Republic of China in 2019 remains medium to high. The Hong Kong protests, Sichuan IED attack against Communist officials, IED attacks in the North East throughout the year, and the Wuhan protests in June point to a typical year of discontent with Communist Party Rule.

China IED Activity August 2018-August 2019



IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics should be considered approximations.

[Return to first page](#)

Appendix A

South Asia

Bangladesh		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	4	1	0	11	16
	Year	213	24	2	351	590
Event Count	Month	2	1	0	3	6
	Year	69	9	2	60	140

India		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	23	21	0	13	57
	Year	531	544	18	1185	2278
Event Count	Month	18	12	0	8	38
	Year	323	130	13	209	675

Nepal		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	10	1	0	1	12
	Year	64	59	24	10	157
Event Count	Month	8	1	0	2	11
	Year	40	52	16	13	121

Sri Lanka		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	0	0	0	2	2
	Year	16	1	1	34	52
Event Count	Month	0	0	0	6	6
	Year	11	1	1	23	36

Southeast Asia

Philippines		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	8	2	0	7	17
	Year	63	76	3	131	273
Event Count	Month	8	2	0	6	16
	Year	61	36	3	99	199

Thailand		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	18	3	2	0	23
	Year	104	40	2	1	147
Event Count	Month	16	3	1	1	21
	Year	87	15	1	5	108

Burma		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	1	0	0	33	34
	Year	67	13	4	49	133
Event Count	Month	1	0	0	1	2
	Year	42	9	1	10	62

Indonesia		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	0	0	0	0	0
	Year	4	3	3	26	36
Event Count	Month	0	0	0	0	0
	Year	4	1	3	9	17

Appendix A

Southeast Asia Cont.

Malaysia		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	1	0	1	0	2
	Year	4	0	1	8	13
Event Count	Month	1	0	1	0	2
	Year	4	0	1	3	8

Vietnam		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	0	0	0	0	0
	Year	0	10	0	0	10
Event Count	Month	0	0	0	0	0
	Year	0	1	0	0	1

Northeast Asia

China		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	1	0	0	0	1
	Year	6	0	1	1	8
Event Count	Month	1	0	0	0	1
	Year	6	0	1	4	11

Japan		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	0	0	0	0	0
	Year	1	0	0	1	2
Event Count	Month	0	0	0	0	0
	Year	1	0	0	1	2

South Korea		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	0	0	0	0	0
	Year	0	0	1	0	1
Event Count	Month	0	0	0	0	0
	Year	0	0	1	0	1

Taiwan		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	0	0	0	0	0
	Year	1	0	0	1	2
Event Count	Month	0	0	0	0	0
	Year	1	0	0	1	2

IED Calendar

The IED calendar was established to help our audience maintain awareness of events, such as anniversaries of major attacks, or political, religious or cultural events that often coincide (or can potentially coincide) with a spike in IED events.

8 AUG 1998 (MMR): 8888 Uprising

14 AUG 1947 (IND): Naga Independence Day

15 AUG 1949 (IND): Independence Day

23 AUG 2003 (IND): Mumbai Attack - Gateway of India

31 AUG 1957 (MYS/THA): Hari Merdeka Malaysian In-dependence Day/Bersatu Foundation Day (Southern Thailand)

31 AUG (WW) Al-Hijrah Islamic New Year

1 SEP 2007 (MMR): Anniversary of Saffron Revolution

9 SEP 2004 (IDN): Anniversary of Australian Embassy Bombing

25 SEP 2002 (IND): Akshardham Temple Attack

1 OCT 2005 (IDN): Bali attack anniversary

23 OCT 2017 (PHL):
Marawi City re-taken by Armed Forces of the Philippines from ISIS-P

24 OCT 2002 (THA): Tak Bai Incident



About the APCFC

The Asia-Pacific C-IED Fusion Center is the premier center for irregular warfare analysis in the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command. The center develops and synchronizes C-IED and EOD programs and regional engagements. The center resources USARAPC C-IED training to ensure U.S., Allied, and Partner Nations survivability.

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
August 2019	28 IND	29 IND	30 IND	31 IND	1 IND	2 IND	3 IND
	4	5	6	7	8 MMR	9	10
	11	12	13	14 IND	15 IND	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23 IND	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31 MYS THA WW
September 2019	1 MMR	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9 IDN	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25 IDN	26	27	28
	29	30	1 IDN	2	3	4	5
October 2019	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23 PHL	24 THA	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	1	2

IND – India IDN – Indonesia MMR– Burma MYS– Malaysia PHL – Philippines THA – Thailand
WW – Worldwide

Common Terms and Acronyms

AN – Ammonium Nitrate
 ANFO – Ammonium Nitrate Fuel Oil
 ARMM – Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
 CIV – Civilian
 CBRN – Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear
 COIN – Counter-insurgency
 CWIED – Command Wire IED
 DTMF – Dual-Tone Multi-Frequency
 EFP – Explosively Formed Projectile
 EOD – Explosive Ordnance Disposal
 F/C – Found & Cleared
 HME – Homemade Explosives
 IDF – Indirect Fire
 IED – Improvised Explosive Device
 IrW – Irregular Warfare
 KFR – Kidnap for Ransom
 KIA – Killed in Action
 LOC – Line of Communication
 LPG – Liquefied Petroleum Gas
 MSR – Main Supply Routes
 NFI – No Further Information
 NSTR – Nothing Significant To Report
 PBA – Post Blast Analysis
 PBIED – Personnel Borne (Suicide Bomb) IED
 PCB – Printed Circuit Board
 PMG – Police, Military, Government
 PN – Partner Nation
 PPIED – Pressure Plate IED
 QRF – Quick Response Force

RCIED – Radio Controlled IED
 RCP – Route Clearance Patrols
 RPG – Rocket Propelled Grenade
 SA – South Asia
 SAF – Small Arms Fire
 SEA – Southeast Asia
 SVBIED – Suicide Vehicle Borne IED
 TATP – Triacetone Triperoxide
 TNT – Trinitrotoluene (C₇H₅N₃O₆)
 TTP – Tactics, Techniques and Procedures
 UXO – Unexploded Ordnance
 VBIED – Vehicle Borne IED
 VEO – Violent Extremist Organization
 VOIED – Victim Operated IED
 WIA – Wounded in Action

Terms:

Terrorism—the unlawful use of violence or threat of violence to instill fear and coerce governments or societies. Terrorism is often motivated by religious, political, or other ideological beliefs and committed in the pursuit of goals that are usually political.
Insurgency—An organized movement aimed at the overthrow of a constituted government through use of subversion and armed conflict.
Separatism — the desire by a group of people within a country to separate from the rest of the country and form their own government.

Governments, Groups and Organizations

South Asia

India

BSF – Border Security Forces
 CPI-M – Communist Party of India (Maoist)
 CPN-M – Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)
 CRPF – Central Reserve Police Force
 HM – Hizb-ul-Mujahideen
 IM – Indian Mujahideen
 JeM – Jaish-e-Mohammed
 ULFA – United Liberation Front of Assam

Nepal

JTMM – Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha

Bangladesh

BNP – Bangladesh National Party
 HUJI-B – Harakat ul-Jihad-i-Islami Bangladesh
 JIB – Jemaat-e-Islami Bangladesh
 JMB – Jama'atul Mujahideen Bangladesh
 JMJB – Jama'atul Muslim Janta Bangladesh
 RAB – Rapid Action Battalion

Sri Lanka

JMI – Jamathei Millathu Ibraheem
 NTJ – National Thowheed Jama'ath

Southeast Asia

Burma

AA - Arakan Army
 ARSA—Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army
 KIA – Kachin Independence Army
 UWSA – United Wa State Army

Thailand

BRN-C – Barisan Revolusi Nasional-Coordinate
 RKK – Runda Kumpulan Kecil

Philippines

ASG – Abu Sayyaf Group
 BIFF – Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters
 CPP – Communist Party of the Philippines
 MILF – Moro Islamic Liberation Front
 NPA – New People's Army
 PNP – Philippine National Police

Indonesia

JAD – Jamaah Ansharut Daulah
 JAT – Jamaah Ansharout Tauhid
 JI – Jamaah Islamiya
 POLRI – Indonesian National Police

Other Groups/Organizations

ISI – Inter-Services Intelligence (Pakistan)
 ISIS – Islamic State of Iraq ash Sham
 LeT – Lashkar-e Tayyiba